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THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

No. 1941 VOL. VII.

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with special marks privilege in China

丁巳年十一月廿二日

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1918

大正四年十二月廿二日

10 CENTS

COSSACKS OF DON MOBILISE FOR WAR ON MAXIMALISTS

20,000 Former Regular
Officers Join Kaledin,
Says Correspondent

WOMEN INCLUDED

Supply of Coal to Northern
Russia Ordered
Cut Off

MAKE FIRST GAINS

Trotsky Replaces Amba-
sador in London With
His Own Man

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times states that the whole Cossack population in Don Valley, including the women, has been mobilised for civil war. Thousands of officers formerly belonging to the regular army have joined General Kaledin, who has formed a Corps of 20,000 of them. The Cossacks have occupied Alexandrovsk and Crenburg without resistance. The despatch of coal to Northern Russia has ceased.

A Russian official wireless states that the Maximalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, Trotsky, has appointed Citizen Litvinoff as Provisional Plenipotentiary in London and orders the present members of the Russian Embassy, Military Mission and other Russian officials now in Great Britain to hand over all documents and monies to him. Citizen Karpinsky is appointed in a similar manner.

There are now 300 enemy delegates in Petrograd. A number of Austrian and German prisoners near Petrograd who were allowed to secure arms have raided and plundered the houses in the district.

The ex-Minister Avksentiev has been arrested.

Trotsky Warns Rumanians

Petrograd, Jan. 2.—The Maximalist Minister for Foreign Affairs, Trotsky, in a communique states that several Revolutionaries have been shot in Bessarabia. He adds that the Rumanians gave a safe conduct to the Revolutionary Committee to Jassy, where they were arrested, tried and narrowly escaped being shot. Trotsky sternly warns Rumania that the Bolshevik Government will not tolerate the repression of either Russian or Rumanian Revolutionaries and Socialists and threatens the harshest measures, irrespective of the positions of offenders.

The Bolshevik News Agency announces that the Ukraine Rada is willing to agree to the Bolshevik demands not to take or facilitate military measures against the Bolsheviks on condition that money is sent to the Ukraine and the Ukraine Republic is officially recognised.

The Bolshevik delegates from Kieff state that a friendly settlement on these lines is probable, in which event the Ukraine will not place an embargo on wheat exports to Great Russia.

Sailor Commands Petrograd

A sailor named Brenyeff has been appointed temporary Commander-in-Chief of the Petrograd district.

At a meeting of the Austro-German and Russian delegations for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of prisoners of war, a Russian delegate protested against the imprisonment in Germany of German Polish and Lithuanian pacifists and expressed the hope that the Austrian and German delegates now appreciating the Russian Revolutionary spirit would protest to their Governments.

A referendum will be held at Odessa to decide whether the city shall belong to the Ukraine or to White Russia.

Fighting has occurred between a Ukrainian Lancer regiment and the Maximalists between the stations of Glatk and Smolenak, in which two officers and a large number of men were killed.

Shanghai American Women To Extend War Relief Work

Increased Number To Put In Time Regularly At
Official Work Room

A large gathering of American women assembled in the Palace Hotel banquet hall yesterday morning for an enthusiastic meeting called by the Committee of the American War Relief Association for the purpose of extending the organization's work here.

Interesting and inspirational talks were made by Mr. C. B. Thompson, efficiency expert, and Mrs. J. Young Allen, and reports of activities here and in the outports were read. As soon as the meeting had been called to order a roll-call of the names of American women in Shanghai was read and each woman present was handed a slip of paper on which she was requested to set down the days on which she could assist in the War Relief Work being done in the work rooms at 195 Kiangse Road.

Mr. Thompson spoke of efficiency in Red Cross activities and emphasized the requirements of the men at the front and in the hospitals. These men, he said, are the needles in a great machine, the running of which depends much upon the work of others. The women could help immeasurably in its operation. He appealed to every woman to give a definite amount of her time toward helping to win the war, urging it upon them as their duty.

Mrs. Allen spoke briefly upon the necessity for economy in every direction during the war and urged the donation of savings to the War Relief Work. As a start, she gave \$5 saved by economies and in the resultant voluntary contributions from the women present the sum of \$120.50 was collected for the fund.

Announcement was made that an American Red Cross chapter will soon be established here, the matter having been taken up by Consul-General Sammons.

Mrs. Charles H. Blake, chairman of the American Woman's Exchange, sent in a comprehensive report of the work done since the opening of the Exchange Shop on December 14, showing \$1,382.16 now on hand. The report, which was read by Mrs. W. L. Merriman, spoke of the great assistance rendered by Mr. Caccia, of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, and of the great kindness of Mr. M. Benjamin in donating the bright and commodious rooms at the corner of the Rue Montauban and Avenue Edward VII. Mrs. Blake tendered her resignation as chairman of the Exchange Committee, as she is leaving for the United States in February. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered both Mr. and Mrs. Blake for their untiring work in organizing and starting the Exchange. Mrs. I. R. Clapp, 103 Saichuen Road, has been appointed to fill Mrs. Blake's place.

Reports showing a most commendable volume of work in the outports were read by Mrs. Tucker, Hankow having an especially good record.

The chairman requested that all American women who wish information as to the work and as to how they may help will apply to the workroom or to any member of the Executive Committee.

French Blow In Italy Of Great Importance

Deprives Teutons of Command
Over Venetian Plains As
Far As Treviso

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 1.—A semi-official communique states that the French attack mentioned in the Italian official communique issued yesterday was launched after a bombardment which lasted for thirty-six hours.

Monte Tomba is 570 meters high and constitutes the last buttress of the mountain chain which defends the access to the plain between the elbows of the Brenta, on the west, and the Piave, on the east.

The Italians here were recently forced to abandon, after a desperate resistance, valuable positions to the Austrians, leaving no natural obstacle between the enemy and Treviso. Hence the importance of restoring the position. The French showed really magnificent dash in regaining the mastery of Monte Tomba and captured a large booty, besides prisoners.

The French success was valuable both from a tactical and a moral point of view.

Telegrams from Italy show the great importance of the success obtained in Italy by the French troops, who, in the manner of a New Year's gift to the Italians, regained the very strong positions of Monte Tomba and Montefenera.

The enemy commanded a full view over the French positions at that point. Monte Tomba, with an altitude of 570 meters, gave the Austrians a very extensive view of the Venetian Plains. It was necessary to drive the enemy away from these territories. The fighting was most fierce and was conducted in a most brilliant manner on precipitous ground rendered still worse by the cold and a thick coat of snow.

After a very keen artillery preparation the attack was launched with a bewildering rush and within half an hour the first storming company of French troops had arrived in the enemy positions. A few minutes later the two lines of trenches were taken.

Rome, January 2.—An official communique reports: The British and Italian batteries exploded two munition depots at Fontigo, southward of Conegliano.

Our fire dispersed ten vessels laden with troops which were making an effort to cross the River Piave.

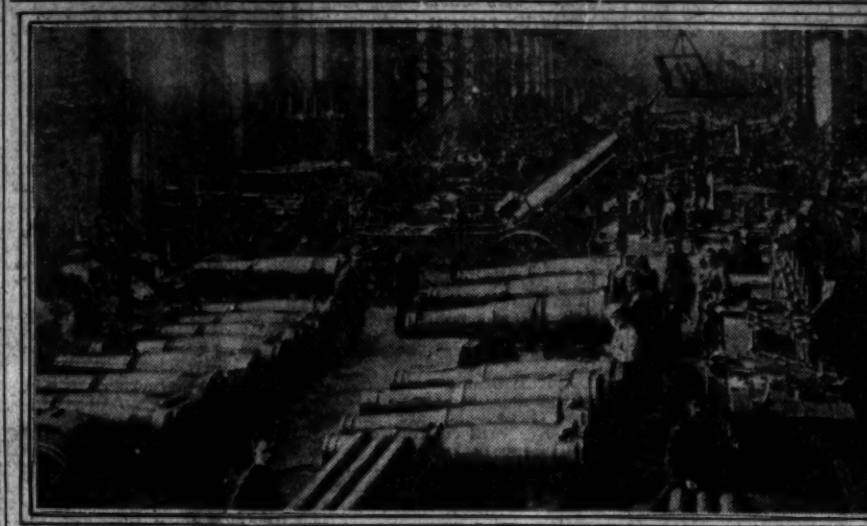
During the night the enemy bombed Mestre, Treviso and Bassano.

An official communique yesterday reported:—Owing to our energetic pressure since the 27th the enemy has abandoned the bridgehead at Zenon and crossed to the left bank of the Piave, suffering heavy loss. We now hold the whole Zenon Bend.

During the night the enemy bombed Vicenza, Bassano, Castel Franco and Treviso. Thirteen persons were killed and 44 wounded.

The Government is internment all Austrians and Germans who have not been interned up to the present.

Italians Rush Gun Manufacture To Stay Teuton Advance



An exceptional photograph of a scene in an Italian arsenal where work is being rushed on the great guns to stay the Austro-German advance. Every effort is being made to complete these great weapons and get them on the firing line, despite the fact that many British and French guns have been sent to the aid of their Italian allies.

BRITISH TOOK 73,000 GERMANS DURING YEAR

Enemy Driven Back From La
Vacquerie By Fierce
Counter-Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our artillery broke up three enemy raiding parties southeastward of Lens and our patrols attacked them in No Man's Land, inflicting casualties and secured prisoners.

We repulsed other raids southward of Lens, at Hill 70, near the Menin Road and northward of Passchendaele.

A German official communique reports that the total of the English troops taken prisoners southward of Maroing during the past few days is 500.

During last year the British captured on the Western front 73,000 prisoners, 149 heavy guns, 382 field guns, 448 trench-mortars, 2,639 machine-guns.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening: A raid attempted by the enemy early this morning northeastward of Loos was repulsed.

1,018 Germans were taken prisoners in December, including 12 officers. Four guns and 103 machine-guns were captured.

Our aeroplanes last night dropped 100 bombs on billets in the neighborhood of Roulers and Menin, obtaining several direct hits. A moving train was also bombed and hit.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wires today: The attack made by the enemy yesterday north-west of La Vacquerie was carried out after a fierce bombardment. The attack was concentrated on a front of half-a-mile. The waves of infantry advanced under cover of flammewerfers. Parties of the enemy swarmed into a short length of trenches on the right. Elsewhere they were unable to rush our parapet in face of our heavy machine-gun and rifle fire.

Whilst our troops in support were organising a counter-attack, our gunners put up a fierce barrage against the invaders, driving them to cover, with the result that when we crossed the snowed ground we took the whole of the trenches the Germans had carried and it was a very straggling remnant of the original storming companies which got back across No Man's Land.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wired yesterday: The New Year was ushered in according to custom. At midnight groups of batteries put over salvoes of high-explosive shells in bursts of one dozen each at a time, thus intimating twelve o'clock. Then other gunners joined in punctually with firing intimating the numerals 1918, after which a bouquet of gas-shells was sent speeding to bid Frits a Happy New Year. Naturally this form of greeting was resented in some places, notably near Arras and Fresnoy, where a regular quarrel between the "heavies" blazed up.

The Scottish celebrations were more subdued than usual, possibly owing to a scarcity of whiskey.

I have just heard a wonderful story of adventure. A young British

(Continued on Page 2)

Japan To Advance New Loan To China For The Consortium

Yen 10,000,000 Will Be Borrowed To Restore Value of Government Bank Notes

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, December 31.—Another Japanese loan is imminent. Some of the vernacular papers say that it is signed, but this is not correct. The loan is for the sum of Yen 10,000,000 and is for the purpose of assisting the Bank of China to re-establish the value of its notes.

It seems that almost immediately after the Bank of Communications had announced its refusal to accept the million yen with Japanese financiers the Ministry of Finance approached the Consortium for a loan with the object of assisting the Bank of China. The Consortium entered into negotiations and these were proceeding when the internal political situation made further progress impossible. Now that things are quieter negotiations have been resumed and the Consortium has handed over their conduct to the Japanese members of the group, and the actual cash will be advanced by the Japanese, though on consortium account. The security to be offered is not yet decided, but it will probably be some small revenue-producing administrative organ. It seems to be quite settled that it shall not be the land tax, which is being reserved as a final asset, perhaps for some great loan in the future. The Wine and Tobacco monopoly, on which a first lien already exists, probably will be security in this case.

Detailed terms are not at present settled and therefore not available, but at least seven per cent is commonly believed to be the interest rate. Even if issued at par this will not be a highly advantageous loan from the Chinese point of view, as the present exchange rate will only give the borrowers about six and a half million dollars for their ten million yen. It is to be hoped that every cent of the borrowed money will be used for the redemption of Bank of China notes; for they are at a very low ebb. An experimental exchange operation on the street today showed that a dollar note was worth only seventy-eight cents, whilst a silver dollar is worth 130 cents, copper.

Peking officials are being paid twenty per cent of their salary in silver, and the remaining eighty per cent in Bank of China or Bank of Communications notes, and the actual amount they get works out at about sixty per cent of what they should be getting. It is reported that the loan contract will be signed within a week.

FINLAND IS OFFERED RUSSIAN RECOGNITION

Bolshevik Council Willing To
Concede Independence
Of New Republic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 2.—The Bolshevik News Agency states that the Peoples Commissioners have informed the Finnish Government of their willingness to recognise the political independence of the Finnish Republic.

(Continued on Page 2)

REPLY OF ALLIES TO CONFORM WITH VIEWS OF WILSON

Will Appeal To German
People Directly, Says
London Times

BEING FORMULATED

Not Yet Decided Which
Power Will Announce
The Answer

TO RESTATE AIMS

Russia Demands Big Loan
From Teuton Govern-
ments, Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The Washington correspondent of the Times states that exchanges of views are proceeding between London, Paris and Washington with regard to the form of the reply to the Austro-German terms when they are presented to the Allies by the Bolsheviks. It has not yet been decided whether President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George or M. Clemenceau shall reply, but the Allies' reply will correspond with President Wilson's utterances and probably contain a restatement of war aims in the shape of an appeal to the enemy peoples over the heads of their rulers.

A significant sidelight on the German peace maneuvers at Brest-Litovsk is the extraordinary propaganda against peace which, according to Le Petit Parisien, the German High Command is conducting in the trenches.

A document circulated among the German troops declares that the Scheidemann peace which the German delegates at Brest-Litovsk accepted would ruin Germany, for whose future development the possession of the Brier and Longwy basins and economic and military control of Belgium are essential. Le Petit Parisien asserts that this policy of the High Command is to combat the war-weariness and misery among the German soldiers.

A message from Petrograd states that the Russians are demanding a loan of 2,000,000,000 Francs from the Austrian and German Governments.

Petrograd, January 1.—The Russian delegation to the Brest-Litovsk conference have returned to Petrograd. They state that the Germans have expressed their readiness to evacuate White Russia but decline to withdraw their troops from Riga, Lithuania and other similar bases except in the event of a general peace.

Zurich, January 1.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Government is taking up a half-interest in a Berlin Syndicate which is being organized for the purpose of importing bread-stuffs from Russia. The Government is assuming all risks.

Similar syndicates will be organized in Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Russia Formally Invites Allies To Peace Parleys?

An Eastern News Agency report from Tokio last night said that a Stockholm telegram states that Russia has addressed a note to the Allied nations inviting them to join in the peace parleys with Germany. The Allies are informed that unless they respond to this invitation before January 8 Russia will proceed to effect a separate peace pact with Germany.

The message presses the Allies to take advantage of the offer made by Germany for peace without annexation.

P. AND O. MERGER DENIED

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, January 3.—The rumor that negotiations are proceeding for the amalgamation of the Indo-China S. N. Company with the P. & O. Company is officially denied.

TROTSKY ASSASSINATED, IS RUMOR IN HARBIN

Papers Also Print Dubious Re-
ports Of Lenin's Murder
By Mob

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Harbin, January 2.—Telegraphic communication with Russia is still interrupted.

The local newspapers publish rumors that General Kaledin has captured Saratoff and 100,000 troops from the Caucasian front are ready to join him and also that the Maximalist leaders Lenin and Trotsky have been killed in Petrograd by a drunken mob.

The situation at Harbin is reported to be uncertain. The Maximalists are continually receiving reinforcements from Krasnoyarsk.

All is quiet at Harbin and along the railway.

1,800 Russians Disarmed

A detailed report of the recent engagement between Chinese and Bolshevik troops at Harbin has been made in a circular telegram sent Wednesday by Meng En-yuan and Kuo Chung-shih, Military and Civil Governors of Kirin, according to Chinese press reports. The message stated that more than 1,800 Russians have been disarmed. One field gun, seven machine guns, 2,406 rifles, 97 cases and 140,294 rounds of ammunition were secured in the disarmament. These have been given to the director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, General Horvath. Order has been restored in the city. The Bolshevik soldiers have been deported.

BRITISH MUSEUM USED AS AIR COUNCIL OFFICE

Report It Has Been Comman-
deered Arouses Protest
Of The Press

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The President of the British Association writes to the Times that the British Museum has been commandeered despite a strong and unanimous protest by the trustees.

The press is indignant concerning the report that the British Museum has been commandeered as offices for the Air Council.

Paper Demands Reform Of British Diplomacy

Chronicle Wants Ambassadors
Replaced By Men Outside
The Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—The Daily Chronicle, referring to rumors that Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador at Petrograd, Mr. Baron Bertie, the British Ambassador at Paris, and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, are about to resign, hopes that their successors will be appointed from outside the diplomatic service.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION NEEDED TO FIGHT VICE

Speaker At Women's Meeting
Says Scheme Of Community
Life Must Be Changed

A complete reconstruction of the entire community social structure together with a carefully systematized sex education for youth are necessary for the alleviation and ultimate eradication of the social evil, according to the speaker at yesterday's W. C. T. U. meeting held for women in Union Church.

The address of the day was given by Mrs. Katharine Willard Eddy on the topic "Our Changed Attitude Towards the Social Evil," the third in a series of talks on this subject which are being given under W. C. T. U. auspices. Lady Fraser presided over the meeting and introduced the speaker.

"The war has brought us a realization of the immensity of the social evil," Mrs. Eddy said, in part, "and an added emphasis to the necessity for educational work to combat it. It is pitiful pretense to say that there is no need for it today. Our grandmothers would not have understood a meeting like this. They regarded the social evil as a necessary evil. The 'sowing of wild oats' and shunning the fallen woman is a fallacy even of the present day. But it is transitory. There are still good men who are ignorant and women who are indifferent and ignorant and who think such things unwomanly. There are even scientists who say that the evil is necessary. But, on the other hand, there are many who have the backing of science, the church, the army authorities, who say that education in this field is not only feasible but an absolute necessity for public life."

"Education must be given by the home, the school and the church. It comes ideally from the home, where mother and father should do their utmost to make life right, not only for their own but for their sons and daughters. And in improving the social life in the older circles in such matters as dress, entertainment and attitude toward social institutions. In the school the chance for education in this line is great, but it must be exceedingly carefully done. The church has a greater chance and can go even farther than the school, for the fear of bodily consequences is not so great as the fear of sin."

Speaking of the attitude of army officials to the social evil, the lecturer quoted a major in the present war who declared that he lost more men through it than from the enemy's shells, while another officer was reported as saying that only the introduction of education and recreation into his command saved it from the most deplorable conditions.

"There is a great movement on now in Europe and America," she said, "for making possible right social relationship under these new conditions. Men relieved of the laws of home restrictions must have a certain social life and army officials and Christian people are trying to bring this about. We say that we are fighting for democracy. A democracy means all of life that there is in terms of individual safety and welfare for the individual, and social vice opposes the welfare of every individual in the world."

"There are as many men as women who desire to be good, but communities make it very hard for both. Besides those restrictions which the law can and will put about all social evil there must be a reconstruction of the whole social life of the community—less of glitter, censoring of all amusement, supervision of places where vice work, cure in dress, living wages, no children under age in factories, right conditions under which men and women shall work, widows pensions, and seasonal labor done away with altogether."

British Prisoners 73,000 For Year

(Continued from Page 1)

airman in thick weather landed and had asked some peasants his whereabouts when he beheld a troop of German cavalry galloping towards him. He immediately opened his engine full out and, skimming the ground, charged the advancing Germans. The leading officer fired an automatic pistol at him. The airman opened fire with his Lewis gun and killed or wounded the officer and numerous men and horses. The remainder bolted. The airman intended leaving nothing to chance, so flew a great distance to the westward to ensure landing on the British side of the line. When he next descended he did not need to ask his whereabouts, for he recognized Paris a few kilometers away.

Paris, January 2.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:

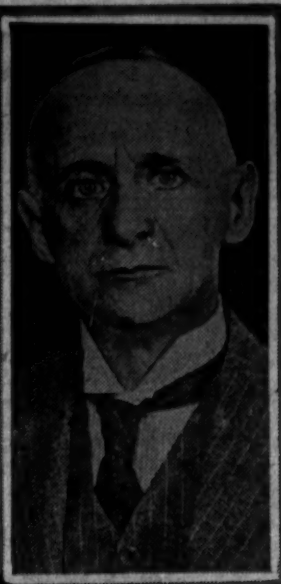
Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down yesterday and two others, seriously damaged, fell in our lines.

LANTERN SLIDES

from your own, or our negatives.

Burr.

Flexner Finds Drug To Replace German '606'



DR. SIMON FLEXNER.

Announcement is made of the discovery by Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, of a new cure for a malignant blood disease. The discovery is regarded by scientists as a triumph over German chemists, who had previously given the world "606," or salvarsan, the discovery of the late Dr. Ehrlich. The new drug is known as "A-189" and resulted from collaborative experiments at the Rockefeller Institute dating from the beginning of the world war. It means the medical independence of America from Germany. Up to the time of Dr. Ehrlich's discovery of "606" the blood disease had been classified by the medical world as incurable. "A-189" is said to be much less dangerous in use than salvarsan and to be far more effective. It is cheaply produced, whereas the price of salvarsan has made it almost prohibitive.

Education must be given by the home, the school and the church. It comes ideally from the home, where mother and father should do their utmost to make life right, not only for their own but for their sons and daughters. And in improving the social life in the older circles in such matters as dress, entertainment and attitude toward social institutions. In the school the chance for education in this line is great, but it must be exceedingly carefully done. The church has a greater chance and can go even farther than the school, for the fear of bodily consequences is not so great as the fear of sin."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba M. Jan. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Jan. 10
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per s.s. Via Vancouver ... Jan. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Jan. 7
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 22
Per C.M. s.s. China ... Jan. 29
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Jan. 9

Li Shun Will Summon Parliament to Nanking?

Peking Asks Him Not To Call
Old Legislature, Chinese
Press Says

The Peking Government has addressed a note to Tsuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu, requesting him not to allow the defunct Parliament to hold an extraordinary session in Nanking, as there are rumors that it will, according to the Chinese press.

General Tsien Chun-huan, while endorsing the proposal of President Feng and Premier Wang to dissolve the National Council and convene a new Legislature, demanded the dismissal of General Lung Chi-kwang from his post of Inspector-General of the two Kwang provinces in a telegram to the Premier Wednesday. It has been proposed in Peking to abolish the office in order to settle the dispute.

President Feng stated that although he himself does not hold any definite view on the question of the restoration of the old Parliament, he does not think that it will be advisable to reconvene it on account of the opposition raised by Tsuchun Tsao Kun, Chang Hui-chi, Ni Shih-chung, Yang Shan-teh and Li Hao-chi.

News from Canton is rather conflicting. Both General Lung and General Li Shih-chun are claiming victory over each other. Mr. Quo Tai-chi, secretary to former President Li Yuan-hung, has arrived at Canton.

Galsworthy Refuses Offer Of Knighthood

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—It is announced that Mr. John Galsworthy's name was erroneously included in the New Year Honors List. It is understood that he has declined the honor.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 1.—King George and President Poincaré have exchanged New Year telegrams in which His Majesty pays a tribute to the magnificent courage of France and assures President Poincaré of his unshakable confidence in a victorious end to the great struggle. President Poincaré in reply says that the longer the war lasts the firmer is his confidence in the final success of the arms of the Allies.

BRITISH NAVAL CHANGES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 2.—Admiral Farrquhar has been retired at his own request. Vice-Admiral Sir George Patey, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Australian Fleet, has been promoted Admiral.

General Who Captured Jerusalem



GENERAL ALLENBY.

General Allenby, of the British army, whose troops have swept through Palestine and are now in and beyond Jerusalem. His forces are keeping close in touch with the sea, establishing firm lines of communication.

WENCHOW IS EXCITED OVER FIRST RICKSHAS

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Wenchow, Che., December 31.—

The ricksha has come to Wenchow! After decades, if not centuries, of wheellessness, during which travel has been by chair or boat or on "shank's mare," Wenchow now boasts the possession of twenty-five pneumatic-tired vehicles, purchased in Shanghai by Wong and Co. The coolies hire the rickshas from the company for twenty-three cents a day and then charge what they can get for their fares. The streets are not smooth enough for this kind of travel, and many of them are very narrow, so that one needs to have some courage and an accident policy before venturing to ride in the latest style. It is to be hoped that the people will take kindly to this innovation so that it may prove a paying business and a lasting improvement.

On Christmas the foreigners were entertained by Mr. C. E. Tarrant, the Commissioner of Customs, and Mrs. Tarrant. There was a tree in the afternoon for the children and in the evening a dinner. One of the guests was Lieutenant W. A. Ellis, late of R. N., who is at present

superintending the erection of the new Standard Oil plant. He is perhaps better known as the author of "War Lullabies."

Trade for the past year has on the whole been fairly good, considering the state of the country at large, for while the maritime customs has a decrease of a thousand taels or so to show, the inland customs has a much larger increase to offset that, which points to a growth in the actual amount of business done in 1917. The floods in the North have had an effect on the export of the Wenchow orange, which in itself is enough to account for the drop in maritime customs duty.

An interesting aftermath of the late declaration of independence is the gradual exit from the local stage of the various officials that were involved. The Yin-chang went first (report says to Ningpo to a lower post and then to Hangchow to receive a court martial sentence of three years), now the Tung-ling goes, and rumor has it that others will shortly follow suit. Some of them we are sorry to have go and hope that they will be given a chance to redeem their fortunes and their "face," but of others the city will be inclined to say "Good riddance!" The city police force certainly needs cleaning up from the head down, and thieves should be made to feel that this is not their happy hunting ground.

'La Tosca'

The dress rehearsal of "La Tosca" took place last night at the Olympic Theater and the production shaped so well that a successful run may be confidently anticipated.

Mrs. Isenman in "Tosca" and in splendid voice. Her wonderful acting, especially in Act II, is sure to call for immediate appreciation. Messrs. Meyer and Speelman are also seen in prominent roles which they sustain in really convincing style.

The whole show is so good that a word in the ear of the stage manager may make the well trained chorus put more power into their work or the orchestra put on the soft pedal. One or the other must be done if the audience is to hear all the good things.

When You Wake Tomorrow Morning today's liverishness, biliousness, or sick-headache will have disappeared if you seek the aid of



tonight. To dispel constipation, stimulate digestion, clear the complexion, Pinkettes are perfection. Of all dealers, or, post free, 60 cents the phial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 NANKING ROAD

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Building Lots in all parts of both Settlements.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

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It's the material and workmanship in the tyre that counts.

Knowledge of tyre building is the surest guide to tyre efficiency.

The Dunlop Company made the first Pneumatic tyres ever marketed and they have built up a world-wide business by supplying the public with genuine tyres at competitive prices.



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Ten Years Or More Needed Before Situation Reaches Normal Again

In France in the Cotte district the Chambers of Commerce are endeavoring to solve present and future scarcity of sugar by manufacturing it from grapes. In neutral countries such as Sweden, Dr. Prinsen-Geerlig points out, the Government is enforcing the planting of maple trees in the faint hope that the needs of the people may be met by this expansion of the sugar supply. Elimination of the sugar tax has already been discussed officially in Germany, and the substitution of a better grade of raw sugar.

INVESTMENTS
We have for sale in amounts of
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ON ROUTE SAY ZOONG, 23
mow suitable for foreign residence
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suitable for foreign residences.

ated how was it possible to get such good results in improvements on the trans-Siberian?" Mr. Stevens was asked. "Patience," was the reply, "by being patient with the Russians." Mr. Stevens is not pessimistic about the future of the railroad.

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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

FRENCH MAINTAIN AIR SUPERIORITY

Intense German Efforts Fail To
Regain The Lead In Air-
Plane Construction

FOE DEVELOPS NEW TYPES

Establishes 30 More Factories,
Largely To Offset U.S. En-
try Into War

By G. H. Ferris
With the French Armies, Nov. 25.—There has not been in the recent fighting on the front in France much sign of the revival in German aviation for which great efforts have certainly been made since the appointment of General von Hoeper as dictator of the air services of the empire a year ago.

Some force must have been drawn away to meet the needs of the Italian offensive, and the losses of machines in France and Belgium have been very heavy. The French Army in the last ten months has brought down 517 German planes, to say nothing of more than a score of observation balloons, and it is believed that 513 more airplanes fell within the enemy lines.

Markedly in advance of the Allies at the beginning of the year, Germany was at the time of the battle of the Somme no less markedly behind them in this arm. General von Huhner admitted it plainly in an alarming report. An effort to recover at least an equality was once begun, and it was further stimulated by the entry of the United States into the war and the fear of what that would presently mean. Various favors were accorded to aviators, and thousands of vigorous men were attracted into the service. Manufacturers were stirred up, and by the end of last August thirty new airplanes and hydro-aeroplanes factories had been established, while older makers had greatly extended their works.

The chief attention was given to squadrons of chasing planes and bombing groups. Albatross and other types were standardized. The Gotha works at Erfurt received large orders, especially for their three-seater-double-motor bombing plane. The best Bess and Mercedes motors were also standardized, and the personnel of the hangars was enlarged, a squadron of six planes having attached to it 100, or even 120 men. Among the other types favored may be mentioned the light and rapid Halberstadt-Rolland, the Pulkert triplane, and also that rapid rider, the 1917 Rumpier, with a Mercedes 200-horse-power motor, which is at present the best German scouting plane, and the new Junker machine, with wholly metallic body, which is intended to accompany an infantry advance. The two-motor bombing planes can carry 1,800 pounds of bombs, and can rise to a height of three miles in forty minutes.

The service enjoys such advantages as belong to a practical dictatorship, and yet only the direction in which it has decidedly scored is that of promiscuous slaughter in London and in such French towns as Nancy, Dunkirk, and Bar-le-Duc. On the front the French maintain their superiority. In all of the French offensives of this year, particularly at Verdun and on the Aisne, it has been clearly shown, and on several critical occasions the enemy planes have been practically driven from the field.

In a recently published list of "aces" as the French call pilots who have brought down five or more adversaries, there are forty-eight French names, thirty-seven of the men being alive and eleven dead or missing, against fifty-seven Germans, of whom, however, twenty-nine were in the latter category; so that the French had a considerable superiority in surviving champions.

Favorable as the situation is, it would be a great mistake to underestimate the efforts the German Army and its industrial partners are making. The 100 machines per month destroyed by the French and those similarly disposed of by the British are far from neutralizing the output of the German factories, and superiority in this essential arm of modern battle cannot be pushed too far.

JOY RIDING IS MADE CRIME NOW IN ENGLAND

Automobilists Must Postpone
Pleasure Trips Until
After The War

London, November 24.—Automobilists who have had many an ideal run through the tree-lined lanes running between the miniature farms of Great Britain will have to postpone their future joy rides until after the end of the present war.

Pleasure trips have been discontinued by the authorities for many months, but by means of strict economy and saving on the small allowance granted by the petrol control committee many motorists have been able to make occasional runs at rare intervals have been able to have just one run into the country.

These little pleasure trips now have been added to the list of crimes under the provisions of the defence of the realm act. The offender if caught lays himself open to both fine imprisonment, while at the same time he will be deprived of his allowance of gasoline.

In the early days of the war, when the railways were congested with traffic due to the transportation of munitions, the authorities forbade the running of trams to race meetings and insisted that the patrons of the "sport of kings" should go by road, but this use of the car was prohibited in July last.

The new order that has just come into force extends the prohibition to the use of a car for the attendance at other sports such as hunting, shooting and golf and any other purpose that cannot be justified on the ground of absolute necessity.

Conditions For Special Use
Licenses for the supply of motor spirit or substitutes will be issued only after strict investigation of the uses to which the car is to be put, and one condition that all car owners will have to sign agrees that the services of the car and a driver are to be placed at the disposal of the military authorities at any time when demanded.

The order lays down several conditions where the car may be used, as follows:

In the conveyance of a person or

goods to or from the nearest convenient railway station in connection with a railway journey and where no other means of conveyance is reasonably available.

For the use of the profession, business or trade of the person on whose behalf the motor vehicle is being used, providing railway or other means is not available.

In the performance of any public duty for the whole or part of a journey which cannot otherwise be reasonably and conveniently accomplished either in whole or part.

On any sudden or urgent necessity where life or limb is or may be endangered.

In the performance of ambulance work or for the purpose of attendance upon a sick or injured person where such attendance cannot otherwise be reasonably provided.

For funerals.
By a duly qualified medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon while it is being used by him for the purposes of his profession.

For the purposes of the Red Cross, the St. John's Ambulance Association or similar society.

Trade purposes.
Public vehicles licensed for hire. Motor fire engines, and also where a special permit has been issued in writing by the petrol control board.

Few Pleasure Cars On Streets

During the week end there was a great change noticeable in the number of high powered cars seen upon the roads, and there are few to be seen upon the streets today except those used by military authorities.

The police have been instructed to challenge any driver they suspect of being guilty of breaking the regulations and to make a charge where the answer given is unsatisfactory. It will need a resolute driver to run the gamut of the eyes of the 22,000 police in the London metropolitan area when infringing the regulations.

Cars are not to be used for shopping or visiting places of amusement. The order applies also to motor boats. They are permitted to have supplies for business or professional purposes, but the pleasure craft is ruled out entirely.

3,000,000 U.S. TROOPS NEXT YEAR, IS PLAN

Will Mean 1,000,000 More Men
If Baker And Congress Approve Staff Plan

2 DRAFT CALLS PROBABLE

President Held Empowered To
Summon As Many Soldiers
As Needed

Washington, Nov. 20.—The War Department practically has decided to provide for an army of 3,000,000 men next year. It was learned today that estimates now being prepared for submission to Congress next month are based on maintenance of such a force. This plan, while it is subject to change, is said to represent the dominant view of the General Staff.

If such a decision is approved by Secretary of War Baker and by Congress, it will mean the placing in the field of approximately 1,000,000 additional men from June 30, 1918, to June 30, 1919. As these dates are rather far in the future it is apparent that the present plan may be subject to revision. The War Department's plan up to June 30, 1918, calls for an army of 2,933,345 men and 55,942 officers, a total strength of 2,989,287. This force is distributed as follows:

Regular army, 18,033 officers and 470,185 men; National Army, 17,342 officers and 656,360 men; National Guard, 12,277 officers and 456,800 men; replacement units for all forces, 2,200 officers and 450,000 men.

Forecasts Two More Calls
Plans for expenditures for a force of 3,000,000 men in the field would indicate, army officers said today,

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\$1 opens a Savings Account.
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Dividends are paid by net earnings, not by gross revenues. Money made is net profit, income. If you are not a dividend-payer now, put yourself on a dividend-paying basis by starting a savings bank account as soon as you can, setting aside every week a definite proportion of your income to form a reserve fund.

that there will be two additional calls under the selective draft act between now and June 30, 1919. In stating that the proposals call for 3,000,000 it was pointed out that this is approximate and that the detailed estimates being prepared by the adjutant general probably will allow for something over that number.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has estimated that the classification of selected men under the new regulations will require until February 15 at the earliest, with the indications that several weeks longer will be required to complete the enormous clerical work of putting every man subject to the draft in his proper order of call. Secretary Baker has declined on numerous occasions to indicate the date of the second call of 500,000 men.

Although the wording of the Kahn-Chamberlain selective draft act appears to empower the President to call 1,000,000 men in quotas of 500,000, the Judge Advocate of the army has construed it to provide for the calling of as many additional men as the President may deem necessary.

There is a belief in some circles that the War Department can call only 512,000 men in the second draft, which, with the 487,000 in the first draft, would make a total of 1,000,000, but Secretary Baker in his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee on July 30 told Chairman Fitzgerald that the second call would be for 500,000 men and to raise by draft in addition to these forces "such recruit units as he may deem necessary for the maintenance

of such forces at their maximum strength."

"Replacement Units" Necessary

This paragraph in the act is construed as giving the President broad powers to call as many men as he sees fit, under the guise of "replacement units." Secretary Baker estimates that at least ninety men will be required behind the line for every 400 men in it.

"It may be even more, than that during active operations," said Secretary Baker. "We must be ready to shove men right into the line to replace men who are lost."

It is thus apparent that no addi-

tional legislation is necessary to enable the President to summon to the colors as many additional men as he sees fit, so long as they are declared necessary as replacement units.

It is generally believed that the men called under the second draft will reach the front some time in the late spring or early summer, which would give the men in the first National Army an average of six months' training. If the plans of the War Department for maintenance of an army of 3,000,000 during the year beginning the first of next July are sanctioned, it would indicate a third call next winter.

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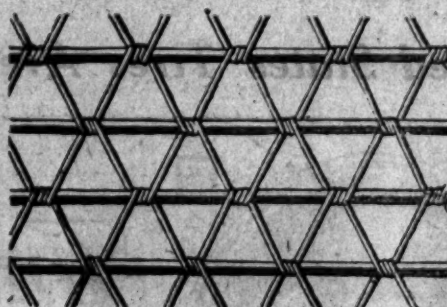
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Adapted from the novel by Rex Beach
FEATURING,

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BESSIE EYTON—THOMAS SANTSCHI

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A pulsating drama of an enduring love in the far Northland

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IS A WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO
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PARTS 9

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4 parts

SUNDAY 3 p.m.

"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"

8 parts.

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The Most Wonderful Fight
Ever Staged.

The Explosion at the
Mines.

The Scenes of the Alaskan
Goldfields

The Scenery and Lighting
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"The Perfect Picture"



MONDAY, JAN. 7th.

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HE is a telepathic
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HE performs alone—his
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public themselves.

HE does not tell the future
but divines your present
thoughts without trickery.

COME AND
TEST HIM.

APOLLO THEATRE — "ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Truesman, Commandant, S. V. C., January 3, 1918.

No. 1 Corps Parade: Reference Corps Order 65/1917. The Corps will parade on Monday, January 7, 1918, as under:—Fall in on the Ewo Foreshore at 6 p.m.; the Light Horse will parade on foot with swords; the Artillery, Machine Gun Co. and Maritime Co. will parade without their guns.

Dress:—Drill order with overcoats. Officers will not wear swords; the band will attend; the Corps will march to the drill hall and be inspected by the Commandant.

No. 2 Drill Hall: After January 7 the allotment of the Town Hall for unit drills will apply to the drill hall, where all future drills will be held. It will be possible for two small units to drill at the same time.

No. 3 Musketry Class: The under-mentioned Officer and N. C. Officers have completed the November class and passed the required tests, and are qualified to act as Musketry Instructors:—

Over 80% (Special)
Sergeant Matheson, "A" Co., British.
Capt. A. W. Dixon, Maritime Company.

Over 60% (Passed)
Q. M. Sgt. W. T. Rose, Headquarters Staff.

Sergeant F. LeRao, Portuguese Co.
Sergeant W. S. Bowman, Machine Gun Company.

Corporal P. Campbell, Shanghai Scottish.

Sergeant H. Robinson, Light Horse.
Sergeant A. C. Davis, American Co.
L/Cpl. B. S. Chapman, American Company.

Corporal W. A. L. Panlee, the Engineers.

Sergeant G. S. Foster Kemp, First Reserve.

C-Sgt. O. H. Fide, Customs Co.
Corporal F. W. Etheridge, Customs Company.

Corporal A. Malcolm, the Engineers.

Y.M.C.A. Gains 1,025 Members; \$13,853 Cash

General Pak Li-wu in Speech Attacks Knavery Of Politicians

The four weeks of membership campaign just concluded brought the Y. M. C. A. 1,025 new members and \$13,853 in fees collected, according to the report read at the closing rally Wednesday evening.

Mr. Soong Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China and captain of the victorious team, won the first prize for having secured the greatest number of members.

The result of the campaign, thus far, has fallen short by \$6,000, as \$20,000 was the original sum expected. But Mr. K. S. Zee, head of the Membership Department, still hopes to make good this deficit in the budget for the present year.

General Pak Li-wu's speech at the final campaign-rally was largely confined to the history of the Chinese Republic for the past six years and to the present outlook. He attributed the turmoil and confusion to the ignorance of the masses regarding the inherent duty and responsibility of a citizen in a democracy. What is worse still, the politicians have been corrupt and unprincipled to an amazing degree. As an effective panacea for the evil of the time, he suggested the Y. M. C. A. and the Christian church as agencies to help men to imbibe and foster pure ideals and principles for guidance in their daily affairs.

Today's Dance Program

The following program will be played by the Band at the Town Hall dance this afternoon, beginning at 5.30:

- 1.—Waltz "The Pink Lady" Caryl
 - 2.—One Step "Tree Moutarde" Macklin
 - 3.—Waltz "Vision de Salome" Joyce
 - 4.—One Step "The Robert E. Lee" Pether
 - 5.—Waltz "Dream Kisses" Rolfe
 - 6.—One Step "The Wedding Glide" Hirsch
- A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

U. S. Warship Alcedo, Sunk By U-Boat; 21 Missing



Photograph of the crew of the converted yacht Alcedo, which was sunk by a U-boat while on submarine patrol duty in British waters. The picture was taken on the grounds outside the Second Naval Battalion in Brooklyn, N. Y., before the yacht left American waters. One officer and twenty men of her crew are missing.

Health Campaign In Amoy

Special Correspondent in The China Press

Amoy, December 25.—Assisted by the local Y.M.C.A. staff and various volunteers, Dr. S. M. Woo of the Lecture Department of the Y.M.C.A. and China Medical Missionaries Association is just finishing a great health campaign among all classes here. Accompanying Dr. Woo is Mr. C. H. Han, Assistant Secretary in the Lecture Department of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee.

Dr. Woo is a graduate of John's Hopkins and has also taken post-graduate work in Harvard fitting him especially for his work for public health. His first campaign, being held here only a few miles from his home in Changchow, gives him a fine chance to get hold of his work. The splendid manner in which he has secured help from every source available, the excep-

tional worth of both the man and his exhibits of charts and moving pictures, show that he is destined to have far greater success even than he has had here in his native section in bringing to the land he loves a greater and wonder-working sense of individual responsibility for public health.

Mr. Han has had wide experience in talks on public health and proved a tower of strength in the campaign here. During a full week in Amoy mornings, afternoons and evenings the lectures, pictures and exhibits were open. Students of girls' schools, boys' schools, business men, gentry, the poorer classes, mothers and children all had their special periods. On the 24th a special series was given on Kulansu, the foreign settlement island, for the benefit of the schools here.

ed was ill-treated and beaten by his master and the latter's wife. The master and his wife have been taken into custody by the police.

There was unusually heavy snow-fall in Nagasaki and its neighborhood during the holiday week, according to the Nagasaki papers.

The return of Captain S. O. Limby, Royal Engineers, to Shanghai within the next few days is expected. He has been granted his discharge from the army.

Mr. Arthur Young, son of Mr. Robert Young, the editor of the Japan Chronicle, who was reported missing on August 16, is now reported killed, according to word received here from the young man's father. Mr. Young has two other sons at the front.

Two Chinese detectives' seconds from the French Concession were charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with impersonating Settlement police officers and attempting to arrest two students on the Avenue Edward VII.

The charges against Kyi Mal-bong and Wang Eui, accused of putting arsenic in the rice of eleven actors

News Brevities

Theft of six chests of opium, valued at \$50,000, from the N. Y. K. godown at 1 Muirhead Road, was charged to two Chinese shopkeepers in the Mixed Court yesterday. The men were remanded to the Japanese Assessor.

One Kan Kwhe-foong, an office boy, was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with stealing \$2,300 in bank notes from the safe of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., at 50 Yangtsepo Road.

Three men entered a house on Harbin Road Wednesday afternoon and two of them ransacked the place, obtaining \$150 worth of clothing and jewelry, while the third mounted guard over the wife and three children who were found in the house and dragged into a back room. The woman reported that she thought they were armed. No arrests have been made.

Mr. L. E. N. Ryan, Shanghai agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., who went to Japan for his health, will return to Shanghai Sunday, according to information received at his office here.

The Jewish Communal Association of Shanghai, by its Secretary, Mr. J. E. Salmon, announces a Service of Intercession at the Synagogue Beth El at 11.30 a.m. on Sunday, January 6, the day appointed by British Royal Proclamation as a day of prayer.

The Rev. Harry W. Luce, who was formerly connected with the Shantung Christian University and is now Associate General Secretary of the China Christian Education Association, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel next Sunday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. Mrs. Frank Rawlinson will sing. The following Sunday Judge Charles S. Lobinger of the U. S. Court for China will address the Song Service on the taking of Jerusalem.

After an inquest was held in the Mixed Court over the body of a 14-year-old Chinese who was found dead under mysterious circumstances, a verdict ordering a post-mortem examination was returned. The boy was a brassmith's apprentice at 16 Cunningham Road. According to the police, the deces-

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ANNOUNCE

that their

Gift Shop Department

has received the first shipment from New York

of

UP-TO-DATE GOWNS AND HATS.

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DIFFUSION PLUS REFLECTION

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International Import & Export Co.

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and actresses after Kyi's daughter had lost her job on the New World stage, were withdrawn in the Mixed Court yesterday. In view of the faulty evidence of the complainants the defendants were not even called upon to testify and Mr. K. E. Newman asked that the charge be withdrawn. It is possible that they may be re-charged in the future.

A summons was issued in the United States Consular Court yesterday calling Mr. P. F. Pomeroy to appear in that court on next Tuesday to answer charges of assault preferred by Mr. A. Mildner, manager of the Kalee Hotel.

A new Paramount film, "Saints and Sinners," has its first showing at the Victoria Theater tonight. It runs through five strongly dramatic parts.

'The Spoilers'

Prepared by "The Crisis" and "The Garden of Allah" for good things from the Selig Polyscope studios, a good crowd was on hand last night at the Apollo Theater to see the first screening of "The Spoilers." With several of the stars met in the previous two productions and several new ones, and with a thrilling, finely filmed story to greet them, the crowd seemed quite happy and returned a quiet verdict of approval for the celluloid version of Rex Beach's story. The action is fast and gripping throughout the nine parts of the piece and the acting and photography all that they should be.

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LUX makes the water soft. These wee satin-smooth flakes of the purest essence of soap dissolve absolutely in hot water so that not the tiniest particle of soap can remain to clog the pores. Try it to-night.

LUX

She: "What hors d'oeuvres shall we serve at tonight's dinner?"

He: "Visit Shainin & Co.'s store at 12, Nanking Road. Their stock of delicacies is so plentiful and varied that one has no difficulty in making up the daintiest menu."

Let US suggest what to serve for hors d'oeuvres.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
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Main Office, Ford Building, Washington,
D. C., U. S. A.
Address all communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Subscription Office: Canton and Kiangsu R.R. Station
Editorial Office: Canton and Kiangsu R.R. Station
New York Office: 100 Broadway
Washington Office: 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue
Tokyo Office: 1000 Marunouchi Building
Hankow Office: 1000 Commercial Building
Tientsin Office: 1000 Commercial Building

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Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Post Office, New York, N. Y.
Telephone—1000 Broadway Office.
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Telegraph Address—NATHAN SHANGHAI

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WEATHER
Fine but misty weather. Moderate
monsoon.

BIRTH
SEEMAN: To Mr. and Mrs. S. J.
Seeman, of Nanyang College, a son,
at Red Cross Hospital. 16999

DEATH
GOODRICH: On January 3, 1918,
at the Victoria Nursing Home, Clyde
Goodrich, Manager Astor House
Hotel, aged 54 years. No flowers
by special request.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI JANUARY 4, 1918

Social vs. Military Pressure

IN a Reuter's cable of a day or two
ago, Trotsky, the twelve-dollar-
a-week New York reporter of last
March, now Premier of Russia, was
quoted as saying that social pressure
rather than military pressure would
end the war. It is the aim of those
now in control of the Russian
Government to turn the great conflict
into one between capital and labor
and Trotsky pretends to see every-
where, in Germany, France, Italy,
and even Great Britain, a growing
movement in this direction.

Distinguished American writers,
men of the caliber of Winston
Churchill, for instance, agree that
there is a good deal of truth in this
Russian view, for that is precisely
the trend that the Russian Revolu-
tion finally took, but Churchill warns
the Allies that they should see to it
that the next revolution takes place
in Germany, and that they should
direct all their efforts towards bring-
ing this about at an early date, for
he believes that the revolution in
Germany will be a bloody and hard-
fought one, while those to come in
the democracies of the world, if they
come at all, will be of the bloodless
variety.

It is evident, further, that the
Russians believe that by making a
separate peace with Germany at this
time they can bring about a universal
cry for general peace and they are
not permitting anything to stand
in the way of their plan, fully sup-
ported by the Central Powers of
course, to force peace on the Allies.
It is a situation fraught with danger
and calls for bold and prompt action,
especially if the Eastern News Agency
is accurate in saying that Trotsky
has notified the Allies that Russia
will proceed to make a separate
peace with Germany on January 8,
unless they previously signify their
intention of attending the next peace
conference.

On top of this comes the news that
the French Socialists, headed by M.
Thomas, have demanded passports for
Petrograd and that the French
Government has refused to issue
them.

The situation in the British
Isles probably has been somewhat
eased by Lloyd George's declara-
tion to the Labor Party that the
Allies intend to reply to the Ger-
man offer of peace, but The London
Times is quoted in The Litera-
ry Digest of December 1 as de-
claring that England is on the
verge of revolution. "That great
organ of British opinion" to quote
The Literary Digest, "alleges that
sinister influences have gained
control of the English trade-
unions and that the workers are
blindly following a path that can
lead only to revolution." The
Times is quoted as saying:

"The bulk of the men do not
understand, as we have said be-
fore, whether they are being led.
They do not understand that the

successive advances of money do
them no good, but injure others
poorer than themselves through
the progressive depreciation of
money. They certainly do not
understand that persistence in the
present course will jeopardize the
successful issue of the war. Some
of the revolutionaries care nothing
about the war; others want to lose
it. The working classes in gen-
eral are, if possible, more deter-
mined than any other section of
the population, and there is no
reason to suppose that the miners,
the railwaymen and those engaged
on war-industries—who are the
particular catpaws of the revolu-
tionaries—are any less determined
than the rest. We believe that
when they realize the effect of the
present policy on the war many at
least will take a different view."

The Right Hon. G. N. Barnes,
the Labor Member of the British
War Cabinet, however, deprecates
any agitation of this sort, declar-
ing that in the main the industrial
unrest is legitimately inspired.
"The section of it that cannot be
so described is neither great nor
dangerous; but it all depends on
the future conduct of affairs as to
whether it will become dangerous.
On the whole I do not think it will,
because there is an evident desire
to meet legitimate grievances and
rectify them."

Dr. W. A. Spooner, the venerable
Warden of New College, Ox-
ford, discusses the danger in a let-
ter to The Times but concludes
that "the danger point will occur
when the war is over."

Justice, the London organ of the
Social Democracy, makes a vicious
attack on the British Ministers,
politicians and Parliament but also
reaches the conclusion that the
hour for revolution has not yet
struck. "Our time is not yet, but
it is coming." It also says: "That
a complete revolution is needed
few doubt."

That such articles as these are
permitted to appear at all must
be accepted as a sign of the times.
What has become of the censor?
Is this of no value to the enemy?
We are now in the greatest
crisis of the war and the issue on
which it turns is: Peace this winter
or still fiercer war next spring,
possibly complicated and perhaps
ended by one or more big revolu-
tions.

Love In Two Chapters

Mr. Francis Stopford tells this story
of London in Land and Water:
"By the gate of a certain London
house there stands a chestnut tree
overshadowing the pavement. On one
of the bombardment nights, with the
guns still firing in the distance, the
owner came out to reconnoitre in
slippers."

"He became aware he was inter-
rupting a love scene, for in the silence
of the night a girl's voice rang out
clearly: 'Well, I can't exactly say I
love you, but I do really like you.'
Gothas or no Gothas, English court-
ing had to be done.
"That same night there was a
sequel—a pathetic sequel—to this
story. An old couple had for years
made it a habit on fine nights to take
a walk on open ground near their
home before going to bed. It was
glorious moonlight; and Germans or
no-Germans, they refused to interrupt
their practice. They strolled to their
favorite bench, sat down, and a bomb
falling just behind them, killed both
instantly.

"It was sorrowful, yet one cannot
help thinking that a cheer must have
gone up as their souls passed together
into the courts of Heaven—true
Britons to their last breath."

War Time Wallops

Field-Marshal Haig is also driving
a wedge between the Kaiser and the
German people.—Chicago Daily News

"Singing makes fighting easier,"
says Major-General Bell. I've heard
that kind of singing, too.—New York
Morning Telegraph.

One report has it that the Kaiser
"will rush to the front to cheer the
soldiers." If he waits a little he will
not have to rush so far.—Albany
Journal.

With the Colonel in the hands of a
physical trainer, something interest-
ing is going to happen to somebody
soon.—Boston Herald.

Sometime there will be a companion
celebration to Columbus day. This
will be when the Kaiser discovers
America.—Newark News.

When we get the wrong telephone
number twice running, our rage
against the central powers is positive-
ly unbridled.—Chicago Tribune.

Almost simultaneously with the
closing of more than a thousand sal-
oons in New York the new water-sup-
ply of 300 million gallons a day from
the Catskill Mountains becomes
available. Which is lucky. It would
have been unfortunate if the saloons
had remained open and the New-
Yorkers had gone on for five years
without ever knowing a new and
attractive beverage had appeared in
their midst.—Kansas City Times.

The Collapse Of The Superman Myth

By William Roscoe Thayer
(Saturday Evening Post)

A few years ago a strange myth
went up and down the world. We
were told that the Germans were
Supermen; and as they themselves
said so which of us could doubt it?
For the Germans had once a high
reputation for scientific precision,
and it could not be supposed that
either this or their native modesty
would permit them to magnify, by
even a hair's breadth, their virtues
or their attainments.

If you repeat a declaration often
enough the world either dismisses
you as a bore or kills you as a
fanatic or ends by believing you. In
one way or another it gets rid of
you. So the German claim was be-
lieved without a thorough sifting of
the evidence.

Obviously the Superman could not
be satisfied with the philosophy,
ethics or religion by which ordinary
men lived. The giant must have
the giant's robe, not the swaddling
clothes of an infant. So the pro-
phets of Supermania devised a
philosophical and ethical system
which embodied its ideals, and they
created a deity they called Gott—a
strangely composite creature who,
when analysed, turns out to be four
parts war god of the Goth-and-
Vandal type and one part Frederick
the Great. The care of Gott they con-
fided to their supreme Superman,
the Kaiser, who had been assuring
them for twenty-five years that he
knew better than anyone else what
Gott wished. Even mortals admit-
ted that it was proper that the mere
Almighty should be in charge of the
Almighty.

The epidemic of Supermania
among the Germans might have
been no more than a grotesque
diversion in the humdrum of life—as
when children at their play make
believe that they are ogres and
giants, kings and emperors—had it
not been that the Supermen were
taught that they must prove their
superiority by subduing or by de-
stroying their neighbors; that war
was the normal exercise of Super-
men, the only exercise, in fact, by
which they could prosper. If you
tell a man you are a Hercules and
he shakes his head doubtfully you
need simply to kill him in order to
kill his doubt. As long as you let
him live you will be haunted by the
thought that there is at least one per-
son who does not take you at your
own valuation. In civilized coun-
tries, however, the individual who
resorts to this simple means runs the
risk of being tried and hanged for
homicide.

"It hath the primal eldest curse
upon't,
A brother's murder."

Nevertheless, when a nation of
Supermen adopt the precedent of
Cain they expect either to exter-
minate their victims or so to crush
them that there will be no reprisals.
Cain, it should be said, seems to
have been a hot-headed youth who
killed his brother in a fit of anger;
the German Superman, on the con-
trary, does nothing without pre-
meditation. His Kaiser having re-
vealed to him the inmost purposes
of Gott, and German science having
confirmed the Kaiser's revelations,
the Superman puts them into action.
It is as easy as pulling the strings of
a jumping jack.

Again let us not be too hard on
the Germans for becoming infatuated
with the gospel of Supermania. Suppose
that we, Americans, were told by
our rulers, statesmen, prophets,
philosophers, captains of indus-
try, drummers, editors, parsons,
professors, statisticians, for thirty
years together, that we are the
Chosen People, could we resist the
flattering imputation? Do we, at
least, close our ears when political
spellbinders let loose the American
eagle amid a whirlwind of patriotic
eloquence? Probably not; and yet
all the spellbinders in the United
States could never persuade all the
Americans to think alike at any given
moment. Therefore Americans and
other civilized peoples differ from
the Germans. But let us not be
conceited over this; whatever credit
there is belongs to Nature, who
made Yankees each with an in-
dividual thinking piece which
secretes daily its necessary supply of
thoughts.

Nature delights in variety, how-
ever, and so she made Germans each
with a thought cavity in his skull—
a cavity that remains empty unless
the agent of the Kaiser, or State,
comes round every morning with
canned thoughts, which he pours
into it just as a housewife fills her
lamps with oil or a chauffeur his
tank with gasoline.
So much for what we may call the
potential Superman; so much for the
estimate that the Germans put upon
themselves and caused even foreign-
ers to accept. Let us now see how
far these Supermen in action have
come up to expectations.

At the end of July, 1914, William
II and his advisers—if indeed he
allows anyone to advise him—be-
lieved that the enemies against
whom they had long been plotting
were so unprepared that it would be
easy to crush them by sudden at-
tack. For several weeks Germany
had been making such preparations
for mobilizing her armies as she
could without exciting suspicion.
Naturally, at the beginning of
August, when the German troops in-
vaded France and Belgium, they

took the French and Belgian forces
almost by surprise. Alone among
the forces of the Western Allies the
British Fleet was mobilized. The
German Supermen swept through
Belgium and Northeastern France,
outnumbering the hastily assembled
troops of their adversaries three or
four to one; but even this disparity
in their favor would not have given
them their swift success if it had not
been for their gigantic howitzers,
which demolished fortifications sup-
posed to be impregnable.

The Real Superman At The Marne

So far it appears that neither in
those early combats nor later did
the German soldiers win in open
fight against an equal number of
foes. The same was true in the war
of 1870. This is a strange record
for Supermen! A German Super-
man, we might innocently think,
ought to be a match for at least
three or four French or British
fighters. It turned out, however,
that it was the German readiness,
the superior equipment and, above
all, the surprise which gave the
Kaiser his immense and immediate
advantage. And yet with all these
elements and Prussian prestige—
which had become a legend—in his
favor, he was not able to achieve his
purpose. His triumphal entry into
Paris—to celebrate which, with true
German thoroughness, he struck a
medal before the war began—never
took place. At the end of the first
week in September the French,
under Manoury, made a sudden
dash on the German right, which
upset Von Kluck's plans and so
thoroughly dislocated the entire
strategy of the German General
Staff that on September ninth
Foch's army drove like a thunder-
bolt through the German center,
saved Paris, sent all the Kaiser's
forces in full retreat eastward and
northward, pricked the Supermen's
dream of World Dominion and
saved civilization.

Here again we are perplexed.
Which were the Supermen—the
German center of Prussian Guards
and Saxons, who crumbled before
Foch's Frenchmen, or those French-
men themselves? Would it be cor-
rect to define a German Superman as
one who cannot stand up against a
mere ordinary foreign man? The
ninety-three professors who certified
to the moral not less than to the
military perfection of Germany
would dissent from this, and yet how
does it profit you to be a Superman
if you run before any smaller
variety of men?

Looking back, we see that the
German occupation of Belgium and
Northeastern France was due to
preparation and surprise, and not
to any superhuman quality, and this
is true of all the Teutonic successes
during the first two years of the
war. The Germans invariably had
either larger forces or far superior
equipment, or both. They accom-
plished their great drive into Russia
at a time when the Russian supply
of munitions was exhausted. For
the Germans to sweep almost de-
fenseless masses of Russians before
them was, therefore, a scarcely more
glorious feat than it was for the
Spaniards to put to rout the Aztecs,
with their bows and arrows, or for
the heroic ranchmen who drop from
the fatigue of slaughtering rabbits
in a drive. Search where we will,
we find nothing Supermish in
such victories.

Ah, but does not the perfect pre-
paration indicate the Superman?
Let us examine. If you had spent
your life from boyhood up using
dumb-bells, should you expect to
qualify as a Superman if in a com-
petition with your neighbors, who
had devoted themselves to golf and
tennis and yachting, you should lift
with ease the heaviest dumb-bell,
which the strongest of them could
not stir? Hardly. Well, for fifty
years the Prussians had made mil-
litarism the chief business of life;
wherever possible they applied each
new invention to improving their
arms and equipment; they indulged
in three wars, which gave them in-
calculable practice. They foresaw
that logistics would be not less im-
portant than strategy or tactics in
the conflict they were secretly pre-
paring for. Nor should we minimise
the stimulating effect which the
knowledge that he would be called
upon to serve in an enterprise for
the glory of the Fatherland, and
with certain success in sight, pro-
duced on each recruit.

None of this militarist training
went on in Great Britain, where the
army in peace time, composed of
volunteers, numbered less than .02
per cent of the population, and since
Crimea had never faced a European
enemy. France, on the contrary,
had been compelled by the German
menace to maintain a large arma-
ment; but, her purpose being
defense and not aggression, she con-
sidered relatively fewer men than
did the Germans; and her popula-
tion numbered less than forty
millions, while Germany's was nearly
seventy millions. Her military
system was also less efficiently car-
ried out. Russia, likewise, and
Italy had conscription and imitated
German methods, but without Ger-
man thoroughness.

It is not unfair to say, accord-
ingly, that when Germany sprang the
test of ordeal by battle on her
European neighbors they were
scarcely less ready than were the
competitors of our expert in dumb-
bells to cope with him. To argue

from their enemies' unpreparedness
that the Germans were Supermen
would violate any logic based on
reason. And here a grotesque con-
undrum suggests itself: If it took
the Germans, by devoting their
chief attention to militarism, forty
years to organize a magnificent
army, and if it has taken the Eng-
lish, a nonmilitarist nation, two
years to organize an army equal and
in some respects superior to the
German, who are the Supermen?

Perhaps I am not deferent
enough to the Superman; but I deny
that anything—whether made of
flesh and blood or of steel—should
be an object of reverence, much less
of worship. If I were hunting for
a Superman I should look for him
in someone who achieved great
victories against great odds. This
has not been true of the Germans
in the present war. Hindenburg in
East Prussia and Poland, Macken-
sen in Galicia and the Balkans,
Falkenhayn in Rumania, and the
generals who led the dash into
France and Belgium—all had great
odds in their favor. As soon as the
Allies rose anywhere near to an
equality with them the German
spectacular successes ceased.

Germany's Natural Advantages

Even the fact that at the be-
ginning of the war the total avail-
able man power of the Germans was
only one-half that of the Allies does
not entitle them to pose as Super-
men, for their geographical posi-
tion and the abundance of their
means of transportation more
than doubles—probably it trebles—
their military potentiality. No
other country in Europe has so
fine a natural defense as Germany
with Austria bound to her. The
fringe of neutral states, Holland and
Denmark, protects her from attack
by sea; the ridges of Alsace and
Lorraine, accessible only through
two or three gaps, which have been
splendidly fortified, fend her from
French invasion on the west; neu-
tral Switzerland serves as a bulwark
on the southwest; Austria lies be-
tween her and Italian or Slavic
aggression on the southeast; and her
eastern frontier, dotted with lakes
and marshes, can be reached by
Russian invaders only after they
have crossed long stretches of coun-
try. Five German strategic rail-
ways can rush German troops by the
hundred thousand to protect that
frontier at any point from the Rus-
sians, against one railway available
for carrying the Russian armies
westward.

The girdle of neutral states which
have clandestinely furnished Ger-
many with food and military staples,
thereby prolonging the war by at
least a year, should also be counted
as an immense help to her. If
those states had been integral parts
of Germany that help could not have
been rendered.

To the incalculable advantage
due to geography must be added
that which the Germans enjoyed by
seizing Belgium and Northeastern
France—a seizure that involved the
breaking by the Germans of solemn
treaties, and pillaged them as out-
laws from civilization. We can
hardly contend that the surprise and
deceit and the outrage on morals
and humanity which were the ele-
ments of their western invasion can
qualify them as Supermen, unless
we agree that the ruffian who blud-
geons his victim from behind at
night is a Superman.

Instead of calling Supermen the
German troops who were shuttled
from east to west and from west to
east in admirably appointed railway
trains, which took along with them
artillery, food and munitions, I
should apply that term to Napoleon's
Army of Italy, which marched on
foot from Paris to Venice, ill-fed, ill
clothed, ill-equipped—a mob rather
than an army—led by the "little pup-
pet with disheveled hair," and which
wiped out three Austrian armies of
much larger numbers, commanded by
Austria's most renowned generals.
Similarly, was not Napoleon's as-
sembling of the host with which he
invaded Russia in 1812 a more as-
tonishing task than that of mobilis-
ing the Germans in 1914, or of de-
spatching them in trains and motors
and trucks and lorries to any desired
point? Napoleon's conscripts footed
it from the Pyrenees, or from Fin-
latterre, or from Calabria—to Vilna.
As you are whirled at forty miles
an hour across the American con-
tinent amid such modest luxury as a
Pullman car affords, if you happen
to think of the pioneers, thirsty,
weary, footsore, shrouded in doubts,
who first blazed the trail over the
prairies and the Rockies to the
Pacific, do you look down on them
as mere men? Do you look up to
yourself as a Superman?

With the best intentions in the
world, I fear that we must dismiss
the Superman myth; or at least we
must revise our definition of
Superman that it will fit not those
who can do things on a large scale
because they have every contrivance
at their disposal, but those who
work marvels with a meager outfit.
Call Columbus in his tiny Santa
Maria a Superman if you will, but
not the captain of a fifty-thousand-
ton ocean liner.

In our glimpses at individual
Supermen and at concrete examples
of their acts perhaps we have not
paid sufficient respect to the
philosophic theory of the Superman.

The Germans assure us that in
order to understand them we must
think Germanly. They see them-
selves as Supermen—giants among
dwarfs; but through some regret-
table defect in our vision we see
them as a race of great vigor and
remarkable attainments in certain
fields, but not at all as demigods or
even as Titans. The notion that here
and there a Superman is born, a
person "beyond good and evil," who
is expected not only to curb his ap-
petites and passions but to prove his
Supermanliness by giving them a
free rein, is a very cheerful notion
if you are clever enough to persuade
yourself and your group that you
are one of these privileged creatures.
The champions of the philosophy

of Supermania lean heavily on
biology to support their creed. They
have been misled by the phrase "the
survival of the fittest." You might
infer, to hear them buzz, that only
the fittest survive or, to put it con-
versely, the fact that you survive is
proof that you are the "fittest."
Possibly a German complacently ac-
cepts this as a self-evident truth, but
most of us non-Germans, even in
our moods of most inflated self-
esteem, must have our doubts as to
our being the "fittest." Historians
will recall many individuals, dead
long since in body but living on in
spirit, who were "fitter" than any
among us to survive; nay, were
there not many groups and even
periods in the past which our
"fittest" today cannot match?

(To Be Continued)

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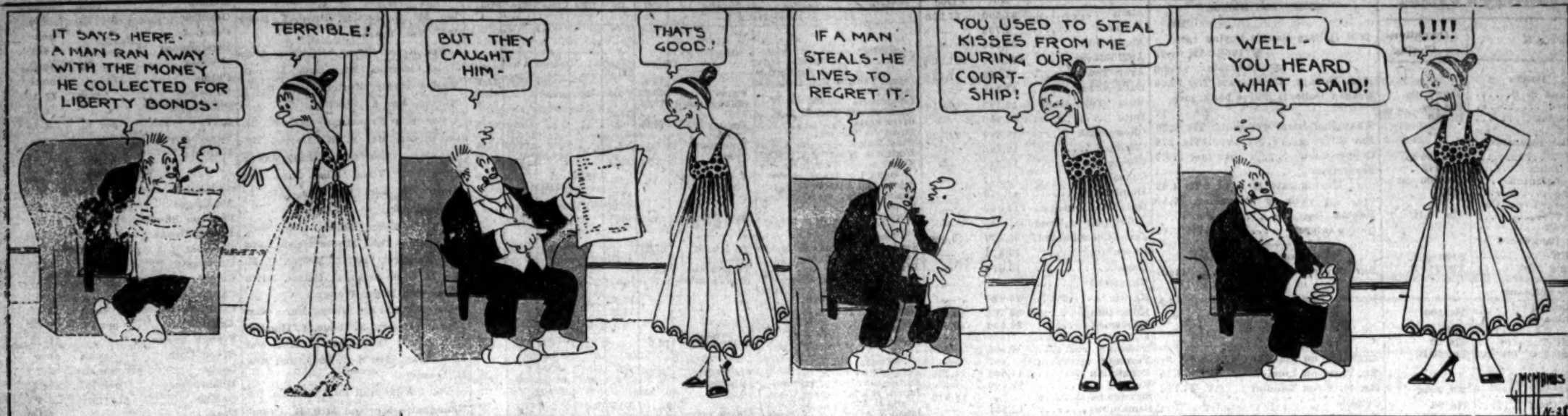
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

The Great Pleasure And Advantage Of Knowing The Stars

By Garrett P. Serviss

It is a pleasure to see how many people are learning the stars and constellations. They are laying up treasures for themselves whose value perhaps they do not half-guess. The other day I read a poem called "Under Arcturus." Its title was a great attraction, like the waving of the hand of an old friend. Arcturus was one of the first stars I knew by name, and by look, when I was a boy. I used to

see it rising past the crooked limbs of an orchard like a burning apple-blossom in Spring evenings, and setting behind a hemlock-fringed hill like a red aurora of Christmas on Autumn nights. I found nothing about Arcturus in the poem, except the suggestion of its presence conveyed by the fanfare of the hunter's horn and the buckle of the Hunter's Moon. Those things belong, as the poet knew, to the season when Arcturus follows the sun

to bed, and that knowledge not only did him credit but gave him inspiration.

"When red dusk makes the Western sky

A fire-lit window through the stars,
He stoops to see the red fox die
among the chestnut's broken burrs."

The poet who sets the name of a star, or puts the atmosphere of a star, in his verse borrows a jewel that imparts a celestial sheen to his work. No other names possess the magic of star names. I cannot see in print "Sirius," "Aldebaran," "Spica," "Antares," "Rigel," "Betelgeuse," "Albireo," without a thrill. But those names would not thrill me if I did not know, like friends, the stars to which they belong, and the seasons that they herald and adorn. Everybody ought to know them and when to look for them. An immeasurable pleasure is lost without such knowledge.

It is not enough to possess a star map. The A. B. C. of astronomy should be carried in the head. On January 1 the Pleiades

are on the meridian; on February 1, Orion; on March 1, Gemini; on April 1, Leo; on May 1, the Great Dipper (nearly overhead in northern United States); on June 1, Virgo in the south, with Arcturus near the meridian overhead; on July 1, the Northern Crown; on August 1, Hercules; on September 1, Aquila; on October 1, Capricornus in the south, with Cepheus standing on the pole in the north.

Other constellations besides those named are also on, or near, the meridian at these times, but certain ones have been chosen simply as landmarks to determine the location of the central line of the sky, the details being filled in either from the observer's already acquired knowledge or with the aid of a map or star globe.

It is well to remember that, owing to the eastward rotation of the earth, making one turn on its axis in twenty-four hours, the stars seem to move westward at the same rate. Their motion covers 15 degrees in one hour, and since they all keep the same step the whole heavens shift continually westward by that amount, stars previously unseen rising in the east as fast as the others set in the west. Then comes a curious fact, which is simple enough when you reflect upon it: owing to the earth's eastward motion in its orbit, making a complete circuit about the sun in twelve months, the stars are shifted westward by this annual motion just as much in one month as they are shifted by the daily motion in two hours, or, in other words, they move westward 30 degrees in a month.

If, then, you start with the knowledge that the Pleiades are on or, at least, very near, the meridian on January 1, at 9 p.m., you can predict where they will be at the same hour one month later by putting them 30 degrees west of the meridian on the map, and where they must have been one month earlier by setting them back eastward 30 degrees. Or, by subtracting from 9 p.m. two hours for each successive month following January, you can determine at what time of the night or day the Pleiades will be on the meridian for the entire year. The hours would be 7 p.m., February 1; 5 p.m., March 1; 3 p.m., April 1; 1 p.m., May 1; 11 a.m., June 1; 9 a.m., July 1; 7 a.m., August 1; 5 a.m., Sept. 1; 3 a.m., October 1; 1 a.m., November 1; 11 p.m., December 1. By memorizing this list you can always tell after a moment's reflection where the great constellations surrounding the Pleiades must be in

the sky, whether by day or by night.

The Pleiades stand as a central line-mark for the evening skies of mid-Winter. By choosing similar points of reference for Spring, Summer and Autumn, you can have a general picture of the revolving heavens in your mind, which will serve to locate the positions of the principal constellations, even without the aid of a star globe or map, provided that you know, broadly, the relative situations and juxtapositions of the constellations, a knowledge not at all difficult to acquire.

To illustrate how knowing the hour when the Pleiades, or other key groups, are on the meridian enables one to determine what other constellations are then above the horizon, consider how we infer, from our general acquaintance with geography, what parts of the earth are in the sunlight when it is noon at London, or at San Francisco, and what parts are under the shadow of night when it is midnight at those places, or at any other place whose geographical location is well known.

All Over The World

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Railway Company, operating what are known as "green surface" street railway cars in and around New York City, have given notice that, hereafter, women will be employed in subway and elevated stations, and as conductors, on certain of the surface lines. Preference, for the time being at all events, will be given women relatives of former employees now in the army or navy. Later this rule may have to be broadened so as to render eligible all women who have relatives in the service of the nation, whether former employees of the traction companies or not. Women drivers, collectors, and guards have long since become familiar to the traveling public in Great Britain and France. The time seems to have arrived when, in order that men may be released for patriotic duty, women railway workers are to become familiar in the United States also.

At a mass meeting attended by 5,000 persons in Omaha, the other

night, a resolution was passed pledging the State of Nebraska to support every movement undertaken by the United States during the war. A telegram to this effect was sent to President Wilson. Of course, nobody has ever doubted, as nobody has ever had occasion to doubt, the loyalty of Nebraska, but the meeting, the resolution, and the telegram are nevertheless significant, in view of the fact that the alien enemy has been quite active in that State since the beginning of last April. It is worth while to mention in this connection that the resolution was voted, and the telegram was sent, after Lafayette Young, the able Des Moines editor, had made a speech in which he said there was no longer room in America for Germans who had not become American citizens in the full meaning of the term.

the flags are painted stark and huge on the red and gray sides. Here is the flag of Norway, with the nation's name big in Norse, and much it will help her if she meets a U-boat in the far sea-lanes. Here are Swedish, Danish, Dutch and Spanish, blazoning forth their neutrality to the indifferent dawn.

Here is a great, gray freighter without a flag. She carries what is better nowadays. Look closely at the raised decks fore and aft, and see like a tiny toy against the cold morning light, the thin lines of a gun. British, probably; French or American perhaps; she asks no mercy and expects none, knowing the foe, but she will fare forth bearing her cargo and taking her chance, ready to fight or to flee as the sea-gods rule.

These are the types of them, and they are repeated over and over. Great blunt bows they have, tiny ports, cargo-masts standing upright like leafless storm-racked trees. Over it all, from bow to stern, stretches the sagging strand of the wireless, reaching into the emptiness for the news of half a world.

Who will write justly the tale of their service, those merchant ships? Blunt and bluff and unlovely, they are the heroes of the great sea-war. From the dark days of April, when sixty or seventy went to their nameless graves in a single week, when was there a merchantman that could not sail for want of a crew? They are a hard breed, the men of the merchant marine, but theirs is a hard and bitter task. There is honor enough for the warships who convoy, to leave a bit over for the nameless men who work the burden bearers of the sea.

Travellette
By Nikmah

Merchant Ships

It is a bit of blue water, somewhere on the Atlantic-coast. The dawn breaks back of a low-fung shore; the white morning mist curls up like smoke and slowly disappears. A western shore-line darkens shade by shade until it stands out gray against the violet distance. A slow swell rocks them as they swing at anchor—a scattered fleet of waiting merchant ships.

Half the flags of the world are here, but never a flag is flying. Weather-worn and dim with salt,

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.

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Infection is often conveyed by
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You run no risk if you always use

BORDEN'S
STERILIZED NATURAL MILK

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Victrola

The caller probably said she would like to hear Harry Lauder—or perhaps she mentioned Caruso. Anyway, the Victrola "obliged" with her favorite—just as it would always "oblige" you with your favorite music if you had one in your home.

\$15 to \$400. Easy terms.

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S. Moutrie &
Co., Ltd.

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INTO WHITE

IN ONE COAT
and quickly as well

KRYPTOL

will obliterate anything
in one operation, and give
a surface ready for white
painting. It saves time,
money and labour. Only
requires thinning with
Turpentine.

Wilkinson, Heywood &
Clark, Ltd.
2a Kiokiang Rd., Shanghai



Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,000,000

Head Office:
35 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornhill Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.B.
W. C. Davidson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, B.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.
The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Peet Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amoy, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, Yokohama, Kobe, Manilla, Cebu, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Batavia, Medan, Sourabaya, Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Hankow, Hanoi, Saigon, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Peking, Nanning, Tientsin, Douchiery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Trade and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000
Total \$35,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.
Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manilla, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 25,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nioulayowsk, Vladivostok, Hankow, O-Amur, Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JERZINSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1911.

Authorized Capital H.K.\$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital H.K.\$1,371,500
Reserve Fund H.K.\$ 130,000
Investment reserve fund.....H.K.\$ 20,000

Head Office: No. 3 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Trade and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. C. WONG, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile 2,312,500.00
Community 2,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,992,500.00

Head Office: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernoite.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Road, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up " 35,000,000
Reserve Fund " 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liangyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dairen, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Shantung, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo, Peking, Tsingtau, Kobe.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 200,000.00
Reserve \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,500,000.00

Correspondents at principal places in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.
Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus.....U.S. \$5,500,000.00
Undivided Profits.....U.S. \$1,348,000.00
U.S. \$7,448,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
35 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Singapore, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:
Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1834.
Paid-up Capital.....Gulden 40,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund.....Gulden 11,595,461 (about £968,283)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Palembang, Teluk-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

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K. KODAMA, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
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Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 682,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Rangoon, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahr (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan) Pangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Keping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
55 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHEN, Sub-Manager.

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Palembang, Teluk-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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K. KODAMA, Manager.

HOW BRITAIN'S FLEET KEEPS READY TO FIGHT

Most Powerful Aggregation Of Superfighting Vessels Ever Assembled

MOCK BATTLES DAILY

Is Governed By One Of Most Efficient Business Administrations In History

London, November 24.—Britain's grand fleet is not only the greatest and most powerful aggregation of superfighting vessels ever assembled by a nation but it is undoubtedly governed by one of the most efficient business administrations in naval history. The enormous outpouring of treasure in money and supplies required to keep the grand fleet in condition to leave at a moment's notice for an engagement with the enemy accomplishes maximum results. After a week's visit with the fleet The Sun's correspondent was able to obtain a general idea of the results attained and of the plans upon which this enormous fighting force operates.

Primarily the grand fleet is protecting England from an attack by the German fleet. Since the beginning of the war Germany has known of the existence of this superior force lying silently in wait at its base in northern waters and the thought of contact with it has kept the Teuton navy well within protected harbours.

Secondarily the British battle cruiser squadrons are acting as a protecting force for the Scandinavian traffic, and now that America has brought into being a line of communications across the Atlantic, Britain's fleet acts as a guardian for that vital thread of shipping. Every hour since the declaration of war in 1914 the fleet has been in readiness, and its maintenance under such a long strain will constitute one of the glorious chapters in the history of naval affairs.

Provisioned For Two Months
In the fleet are some thousands of vessels of every kind, aside from the battle cruisers themselves. Each battle cruiser carries a complement of from eight hundred to a thousand men, making in a human element well up into six figures. The exact data cannot be given, but the enormity would almost be beyond conception even if put down in terms of hundreds of thousands. Just one item that seemed impressive and which brought up visions of the herculean tasks confronting the commanders of the fleet was the statement that each cruiser must be continually supplied with two months' provisions of food, oil and everything else that would be needed by a small sized city in case of siege.

His Majesty's ship St. Vincent is of the battleship type, built in 1908, and it was aboard her that I lived during my visit. She was engaged at the time in daylight target practice, carried out within the harbor in conjunction with the other vessels that made up the squadron. Every man in his fighting position, carrying out his duties just as if the squadron were attacking an enemy. They were firing small shells through sub-caliber guns inside the monsters that are ordinarily used in battle.

Mock Engagement Every Day
Besides this actual practice of engaging the enemy the entire fleet carries out daily a mock engagement directed from the flagship. This is done altogether on paper. The Admiral of the fleet sending out messages giving the imaginary location of his vessels. At a given hour he sends out a message saying the enemy is sighted in a certain position. The fleet is supposed to be sailing at given speed and when the various vessels come within range they proceed to engage the enemy. On paper many German fleets have been sunk and many allied ships have sunk to Davy Jones's locker. Another method of keeping the men involved in the fighting is through a "game" in which the whole fleet is "plotted out" on charts and certain men designated to command the enemy vessels, directing their movements and playing their wits and knowledge against others who are supposed to be commanding British cruisers.

The same methods are used aboard all the hundreds of craft that dot the harbor. There is continued movement. One squadron is always in action some place on the water between the dreary brown hills or is steaming out to sea for patrol. Submarines disappear and reappear constantly and are sworn at by captains who are attempting to keep some target in line. Drifters nose their way about with provisions and supplies, while tenders ferry men about from one ship to another or take parties ashore.

There is a comedy relief for this grim war picture in a big battle cruiser that has been camouflaged as an experiment. It is said that the men of the fleet almost went into hysterics when this gay and gaudily bedecked sea monster made her first appearance. She is still there almost in the center of the harbor, almost sheathing with her motley colors that she is the prime jester and clown of the fleet.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 7	5.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
10	10.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
10	10.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 4	8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
4	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kanamaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	8.00	Kobe and Osaka, Y. M. J.	Isaka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hansa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 5	6.00	Port Said	Toyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	6.00	London, Liverpool etc.	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
			Mitsushima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 4	8.00	Hongkong	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
4	8.00	Hongkong	Hsin Nippon	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
5	8.00	Hongkong	Kiushu	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
6	8.00	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
6	8.00	Takao via Fusan & K'ung	Koboku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
8	8.00	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
10	8.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
13	8.00	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
16	8.00	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
17	8.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	U. S. S. V. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 4	8.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
5	8.00	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
6	8.00	Tientsin	Shunichi	Br.	B. & S.
6	8.00	Wailai, Chiao & Chin.	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
6	8.00	Tientsin & Dairen	Kiushu	Jap.	O. S. K.
6	8.00	Tientsin	Sanyomaru	Jap.	S. M. S.
7	8.00	Chinwangtao	Protea	Br.	B. & S.
7	8.00	Tientsin	Isaka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	8.00	Tientsin	Hakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
8	8.00	Tientsin	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 4	8.00	Hankow	Lushan	Br.	B. & S.
4	8.00	Hankow	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	8.00	Hankow	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
5	8.00	Hankow	Taiwan	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	8.00	Hankow	Isaka maru	Br.	B. & S.
6	8.00	Hankow	Kiushu	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
7	8.00	Hankow	Singao	Br.	B. & S.
7	8.00	Hankow	Kiangshin	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
7	8.00	Hankow	Kutwo	Br.	M. W. Co.
8	8.00	Hankow	Suiyang	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	8.00	Hankow	Kwangchi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
8	8.00	Hankow	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
8	8.00	Hankow	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Yen. Flag	Agent	Notes
Jan 3	Nin po	Kiantrien	3013 Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW
3	Hankow	Tungchow	470 Br.	O. L. & L. Co.	KLYW
3	Amoy	Taiwan	5646 Chi.	H. C. T. Co.	KLYW
3	Wanchow	Kobe maru	1991 Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
3	Hankow	Suiwo	178 Br.	B. & S.	CNW
3	Hankow	Lushan	3271 Br.	N.Y.K.	NKYW
3	Hankow	Fen, Yang maru	1187 Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
3	Hankow	Wosang	388 Chi.	O. M. S. S. Co.	
3	Hankow	Irene			

Departures

Date	To	Ship's Name	Yen. Flag	Agent
Jan 3	Hankow & Canton	Shantung	1701 Br.	B. & S.
3	Hankow	Yawata maru	3563 Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	Hankow	Kiangwan	3085 Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
3	Hankow	Niashao	3301 Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
3	Hankow	Kiangshin	3013 Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 3,673, Capt. Sellar, will leave on Friday, January 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 140.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang M. Capt. K. Takekita will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, January 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Lushan, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, January 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 4, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA).—The P.O. Chow & Keelung, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on January 6, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. B. B. Shenton, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO & DAIREN.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain T. Kamishima, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze wharf on January 6, at 4 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 4 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kaifu Mining Administration chartered a.s. Proteus on January 6, for Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. No. 219.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 6, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, January 5, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 13,000 tons, Captain R. Maki, will be despatched on Monday, January 7, Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.N. s.s. Nankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The N.K.K. s.s. Tachikawa left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The I.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday. The C.M. s.s. Hsin Peking left Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Tachikawa left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.N. s.s. Sinking left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The N.K.K. s.s. Sanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru for Japan: Messrs. K. Fujimoto, S. Saki, and C. Niemen. Per I.C. s.s. Loongwa for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Herenapenger and child, and Mr. R. C. MacKay. Per I.C. s.s. Lushan for Kiudang: Mr. Valentine Roth.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. The tender conveying passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Lushan, Nankin, Poyang, Tungchow, Changking and Wuchang—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chennan, Yingchow, Sinking, Shantung, Suiyang, and Suiyang—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hainan, Fakhoo, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Suiyang, Shantung and Shengking—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 11-13 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passengers: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT" Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA Jan. 2, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA Jan. 12
S.S. VENEZUELA Feb. 2, 1918	S.S. ECUADOR Feb. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers "COLUSA", 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ", 15,000 tons AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA Feb. 5	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA (Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimonoseki, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

For Hongkong

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamishima, Jan. 4, Jan. 6

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,619 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Jan. 4, Jan. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Faion Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4236, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons-Guns-Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. 22	Curse	D de Lagree	Fr. g-b.	88	..
CNWP	Oct. 26	Curse	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	88	..
MMB	Dec. 17	do	Quiro	Am. g-b.	88	..
MMB	Dec. 17	Curse	Sulinda	Jap. g-b.	88	..
MMB	Nov. 16	Curse	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	88	Clarke



El Carnaval de Filipinas

2nd-10th FEBRUARY

Direct Service to Manila

VIA

"Empress" Steamers

G \$74.25

ROUND TRIP

Bookings Now Being Made

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to G. M. JACKSON

General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to L. E. N. RYAN, agent,

Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai.	Jan. 7, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai.	Jan. 22, 1918
SHINYO MARU	23,000 tons, from Shanghai.	Feb. 12, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai.	Mar. 12, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounges, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

'Phone No. 3229.

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU JAN. 29, APR. 13, JUNE 24

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17. MAR. 31. JUNE 11

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves Co's Hongkong Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smoothing phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Auctions

Important Auction of Ship's Stores

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
favoured with instructions from
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
will sell by Public Auction
on
Wednesday, the 9th Jan., 1918
Commencing at 10 a.m. and
continuing at 2.30 p.m.
at their
Stores Godown No. 28 Woohang Road
(near corner of Broadway)
A Large Quantity
of
Surplus Stocks of Ship's
Stores, Hardware,
Metals and Sundries
consisting of:
Brass Valves, Cocks, Union Couplings, Nozzles, Packings, Spun yarn, Lamps, Tools, Steel Hammers, Chains, Knife Polish, Gears, Bobbins, Canvas Hose, Lamp Wicks, Bitumastic Enamels, Proof Paints, Specification Fitch, Fibres, Marine Paints, Jeddite Wood Preserver, Black Varnish, Iron Rake Pipe Fittings, Pipes, Pumps, Scrap Iron, Coir Ropes, etc., etc., etc.

On View Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, 6th, 7th and 8th inst., when catalogues will be ready, and may be obtained at the above address, No. 28 Woohang Road.
Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.
Auctioneers.
Shanghai, 3rd January, 1918. 16394

Shanghai Stock Exchange

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Brady, A. A.
Burrett, F. J.
Gubbay, D. M.
Morgan, G. J. W.

Members
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Clark, H. J.
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Ellis, G. E.
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Gubbay, S. M. S.
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Hummel, G. M. W.
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Kadoorie, Sir, E.
Kadoorie, R. E.
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Pirie, W. G.
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Reed, W. A.
Shaw, C. R.
Souter, H. P. (war service)
Toke, R. E.
Toke, S. E.
Ure, C. W. (ab)
White, C. J.
Worcester, W. G.
and
Secretary, F. B. Walker. 16390

NOTICE

MR. S. O. LIMBY having retired from the Firm of Tilley & Limby as from the 30th June, 1917, the Practice will be continued by Mr. Percy Tilley in his own name.

PERCY TILLEY,

Architect & Surveyor.
89 Szechuen Road.
January 1, 1918. 16389

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernized—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tintan Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tintan, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Business and Official Notices

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, January 17 and 18, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1918.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, January 10, 1918.

Shanghai, January 1, 1918.
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
H. B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.

DE RIEUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Acting Consul-General for Cuba.

H. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDSTON,
Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain. 16393

NOTICE

As from the 1st day of January, 1918, the business heretofore carried on in Shanghai under the style of E. Pabany will be carried on by The Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd.

E. PABANY.

Shanghai, December 24, 1917. 16398

NOTICE

THE TRANS-PACIFIC CORPORATION

Importers & Exporters have this day removed to their new offices at

108 Szechuen Road.
1st floor, corner of Jinkue Road
Telephone 2671.

O. B. GAINSBOROUGH
Vice-President and Oriental Manager
16377

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey?

—THE WHISKEY—
—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
78 Szechuen Road

NOTICE

After January 1st, 1918, the offices of the undersigned will be located at 6 Kiuksing Road, 3rd Floor. Telephone 4757.

China Investment Company.
13 Nanking Road. 16314

THE SHANGHAI & HONGKONG WHARF COMPANY, LIMITED.

SCRIP Certificates Numbers 693A and 694A each for 100 Shares in the name of R. H. Elias, Numbers 728A for 60 Shares and 1155A for 100 Shares in the name of J. R. Elias and Number 1359A for 100 Shares in the name of W. C. D. Turner having been lost, the public are warned against negotiating same, and NOTICE is hereby given that Duplicate Certificates for the said Shares will be issued one month hence and that the Original Certificates, unless produced within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited.
Shanghai, 14th December, 1917. 16153

"V" MODES

Blouses of every description over one hundred to select from.

Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

Thick Crepe de Chine lingerie.

Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.

Children's Coats and Frocks.

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New Provisions

English and Australian Ham, \$1.00 per lb.
American Potatoes and Grapefruit.

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ZONG LEE & SONS, (W. T. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

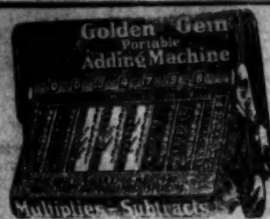
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Griffiths' Stores

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AND

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MACHINES

FROM \$10 U.S.C. UPWARDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

NOTICE

Cantorovitch's beg to notify the public that their store will be closed after the 8th of this month. Last opportunity to buy bargains for the New Year.

IS. CANTOROVITCH & CO.

103 Broadway

16382

FOR SALE: As a Going Concern

An Up-to-date Foreign Sundry Store, owned by Chinese, and very well located in Szechuen Road, with good Show Windows specified as follows:

Sundry Goods of a Great Variety, all imported from U.S.A. about..... Tls. 5,200.00

Excellent Glass Cases, Shelves, Furniture, etc., made from special designs. All Fixtures in Foreign Style and everything painted Oak Colour. Goods very well displayed..... Tls. 915.00

Powerful Electric Lamps fitted by Foreigners.....

Total Price Tls. 6,115.00

Prices of goods calculated according to Invoices, WITHOUT PROFIT. If desired, either the Goods or the Fixtures may be purchased separately. For full particulars, please apply to P. C. c/o A154 Szechuen Road (opposite Chinese Post Office), between 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. every day.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF

MAMIE DOLAN, Deceased.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mamie Dolan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to Stirling Fessenden, Administrator cum testamento annexo, on or before June 13, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator cum testamento annexo.

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
Administrator cum testamento annexo,

No. 123 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, Dec. 13, 1917. 16153

Office Partitions:

FOR SALE.

Several lengths of Teakwood Partitions suitable for dividing large rooms into separate offices: glass in upper parts: Doors at intervals: Can be seen by appointment at ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD., 43 Bubbling Well Road. 16376

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT, CHEFOO, CHINA.

In re Estate of H. L. Baxter

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of H. L. Baxter, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Tainan, Shantung Province, China, on or before July 1, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

T. J. ENGSTROM,
Administrator.

Tainan, Shantung Province, China,
December 18th, 1917. 16290

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(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government

Smelting Works, Wuchang.

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Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathroom and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table, Telephone North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1546

To let in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors. Every comfort guaranteed.

Oriental House

31 Ropes Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Phone North 1123 15368

THERE is a vacancy in an American Mess near Race course. Excellent table. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS. 14400 J.S.

TO LET, in a British home, a small attic room, very comfortable, at reasonable terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens. 16344 J.S.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by neutral gentlemen, in central district, a furnished room with or without board. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS. 16392 J.S.

WANTED at once, up-to-date flat of 3 or 4 rooms, with bathroom attached. Unfurnished. Must be in town. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS. 16399 J.S.

WANTED, in Central or Western district, furnished flat of two or three rooms with bathroom and kitchen. Apply to Box 95, THE CHINA PRESS. 16379 J.S.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by American, furnished house or apartment, preferably in French-town. Apply to Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS. 16397 J.S.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A competent and experienced lady stenotypist, with thorough knowledge of office work, seeks position. Speaks French, German, Italian and Russian. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS. 16391

POSITION WANTED by a young man (ally), experienced in correspondence, book, code and general office work. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS. 16371 J.S.

YOUNG CHINESE, good experience in accounts, typewriting, and general office routine, seeks position or night work. Apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS. 16372 J.S.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, A competent and experienced correspondent and general office assistant for a British firm. State age and salary required to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS. 16396

NURSE WANTED. Portuguese or Eurasian, with some experience, to help look after one child. Apply to Box 93, THE CHINA PRESS. 16375 J.S.

EDUCATIONAL

DANCING. Class and private lessons. Very reasonable rates. Apply to Box 96, THE CHINA PRESS. 16383 J.S.

WANTED CHINESE, speaking English or French, to teach a foreigner a little Shanghai dialect. Apply, stating fee required, to Box 97, THE CHINA PRESS. 16384 J.S.

FRENCH CONVERSATION lessons by French lady for beginners or advanced pupils, in classes of 5 or 6, at \$6.00 each for month, for 2 lessons a week, including tea. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS. 16377 J.S.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from January 1st, No. 50 Bubbling Well Road, 7-roomed house facing Race Course. Also No. 16 Yangtzepoo Road, 5-roomed house. Apply to No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office. 16318 J.S.

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES AND GODOWNS at No. 17 Museum Road to let from January 1st. At present occupied by Messrs. Slows & Co. Apply at No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office. 16318 J.S.

Exchange and Mart

FORD 5-passenger touring car (latest model) for sale. Hardly used: good as new. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 101 THE CHINA PRESS. 16396 J.S.

FOR SALE: White enamelled bedroom suite, comprising wardrobe, dressing table, washstand, writing desk, and two chairs. Practically new. \$100. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS. 16347 J.S.

FOR SALE: Karakul astrachan lady's coat and separate skins. Apply to No. 11 Seward Road, Telephone 3017. 16381 J.S.

FOR SALE. Swift, two-seater, two-cylinder, 8 h.p. motor-car, in good condition. Apply to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS. 16379 J.S.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

RING UP **3809**

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **\$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road